



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

Judge Curtis delivered a course of lectures on the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts at the Harvard Law School in the academic year 1872-73. The lectures, which were wholly oral and extemporaneous, were taken down by a shorthand writer and published in 1880. The present volume is a second edition of that publication. Owing to many changes which have recently been wrought by legislation, a small part of the original edition is omitted and several new paragraphs and chapters are added. The additions, however, are all enclosed in brackets, and the work of Judge Curtis is thus left practically intact and easily distinguishable.

Of the high merit of the book there can be no question. The lecturer was qualified to deal with the subject as few could be, and he brought to bear on the work all the resources of a singularly keen and well-stored mind. The result is apparent in his clear and interesting treatment of the most technical branches of his subject. The only fault noticed in the work, if fault it be, is due to the fact that it is, as it were, a spoken and not a written book. The style tends toward the conversational, and there is occasional repetition.

R. G. D.

---

A SELECTION OF CASES ON THE LAW OF CARRIERS OF GOODS AND PASSENGERS. By Emlin McClain, LL.D., Chancellor of the Law Department of the State University of Iowa. Second Edition. Boston: Little, Brown, & Co. 1896. pp. xi, 744.

The second edition of Chancellor McClain's Cases on Carriers is a great improvement over the first. Many cases have been added to the collection, but the book has nevertheless been made more compact by the omission of certain unnecessary portions of the cases. (See *Orange County Bank v. Brown*, 1st ed., p. 26, 2d ed., p. 34.) While it is of undoubted benefit to the student to take the original report and sift out the essence of a case, experience has shown that in a case book the shears must be freely used in order to save the student's time, and so cover as much ground as is consistent with thoroughness. A further improvement is noticed in the better arrangement of cases under headings, printed in the body of the book. By the addition of new material various subjects have been more fully developed. The printing of *Munn v. Illinois*, 94 U. S. 113, as the first case in the book, is an excellent idea, as it is absolutely essential that the student at the very outset should be given an idea of a "public calling," early a very important conception in the law. It is to be regretted that the famous case of *Coggs v. Bernard*, 2 Ld. Raym. 909, has not been given a place in the new edition. E. S.

---

ELEMENTS OF THE LAW OF CONTRACTS. By Edward Avery Harriman. Boston: Little, Brown, & Co. 1896. pp. xli, 342.

This is a wonderfully comprehensive little book. The author says of it that it is "an attempt to explain the rules of positive contract law which are to-day enforced by the courts of England and the United States, in accordance with the actual historical development of those rules, and to classify and arrange those rules as far as possible in a scientific manner." This task of stating the whole law of contract in a scientific form within a small volume, Mr. Harriman has accomplished with signal success. The arrangement, as can be gathered immediately from the Table of Contents, is perfectly methodical; and his treatment of some difficult and little understood topics, such as Conditions, and the Right of a "Benefi-

ciary" to Sue, is a valuable contribution to legal science. The book is intended especially for the use of students, and is accordingly equipped with carefully selected references to cases, as much use as possible being made of well known collections of cases on the subject. It is one of the "Students' Series," compact and handy in form. That it will be useful to beginners in the law is beyond doubt; and more advanced students may well find their ideas systematized by a perusal of it.

R. G.

---

A MANUAL OF COMMON SCHOOL LAW. By C. W. Bardeen, Editor of the School Bulletin. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. 1896. (Standard Teachers' Library.) pp. iv, 276.

This admirable book, first published in 1875, "and for twenty years the only text-book on the subject in general use," has now for the first time been entirely rewritten. In its present form it is of general interest, and, it would seem, of practical necessity to the teacher. Part I., which has to do with school officers, is based almost entirely on New York law, but Part II., which relates particularly to the teacher, "is a safe guide throughout the country both in school and in court." The duties and privileges of teachers, the qualifications required of them, which are continually rising in nearly all the States, their consequently improved status as a class, and the basis on which their authority rests, are defined with clearness and such precision as the subject admits. Interesting to the lay mind is the history of the gradual diminution of the teacher's control over the child, involving as it does a discussion of corporal punishment and the increasing public sentiment against it. The author cannot be too highly commended in that, avoiding the common error of trying to draw hard and fast lines, he contents himself with illustrating by copious and apt quotation of legal decisions the various views possible on disputed points, and the application of such rules as admit of definite statement.

R. L. R.

---

HANDBOOK ON THE LAW OF PERSONS AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS. By Walter C. Tiffany. St. Paul: West Publishing Co. 1896. (Hornbook Series.) pp. xii, 589.

The author of this treatise is not the Mr. Tiffany who contributed the excellent volume on Sales to the Hornbook Series. But his work seems to keep well up to the standard set by his namesake. In dealing with the law of Domestic Relations, however, a writer is met by peculiar difficulties, owing to the fact that so much of the modern law on the subject, especially with regard to married women, is statutory, and the statutes of the different jurisdictions are so diverse. A full compendium of these statutes would of course be out of the question, and Mr. Tiffany has contented himself with producing an excellent summary of the common law rules on the subject, and indicating the general nature of the statutory changes that have been made. His treatment of the topics ordinarily grouped under the head of Domestic Relations is supplemented by chapters on Master and Servant and Persons Non Compotes Mentis, written by Mr. William L. Clark, Jr.

R. G. D.